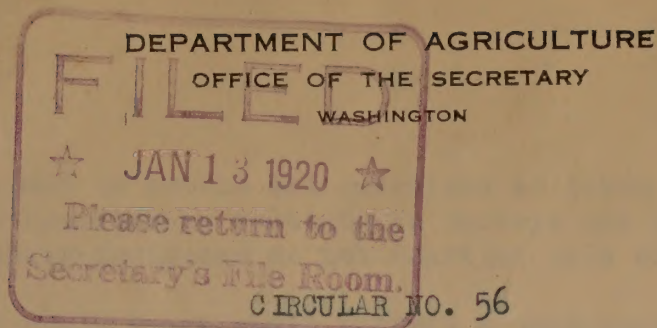


McG.



January 9, 1920.

Creation of Board of Surveys and Maps.

Under date of December 30, 1919, the President issued the following Order creating a Board of Surveys and Maps:

"In order to coordinate the activities of the various map-making agencies of the Executive Departments of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, I hereby constitute a Board of Surveys and Maps, to be composed of one representative of each of the following organizations:

1. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
2. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
3. U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
4. General Land Office, Department of Interior.
5. Topography Branch, Post Office Department.
6. Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.
7. U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of Interior.
8. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.
9. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Mississippi River Commission, War Department.
11. U. S. Lake Survey, War Department.
12. International (Canadian) Boundary Commission,
Department of State.
13. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
14. U. S. Hydrographic Office.

"The individual members of this Board shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the various organizations named and shall serve without additional compensation.

"The Board is directed to make recommendations to the several Departments or to the President for the purpose of coordinating all map-making and surveying activities of the Govern-

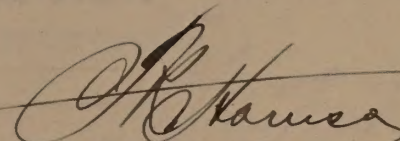
ment and to settle all questions at issue between Executive Departments relating to Surveys and Maps in so far as their decisions do not conflict with existing laws.

"This Board shall perfect a permanent organization and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which representatives of the map-using public shall be invited for the purpose of conference and advice.

"This Board shall establish a central information office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public information concerning all map and survey data available in the several Government Departments and from other sources.

"All Government Departments will make full use of the above board as an advisory body and will furnish all available information and data called for by the board.

"So much of the Executive Order of August 10, 1906, as grants additional advisory powers to the United States Geographic Board is hereby rescinded and these additional powers are transferred to the Board of Surveys and Maps."



Assistant to the Secretary.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1907
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and to settle all questions of fact between know-
ing persons relating to the same and in no in-
stances shall the Board be called upon to settle
any questions of fact.

"This Board shall collect a permanent organization
and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which
representatives of the various public shall be invited
for the purpose of conference and advice.

"This Board shall establish a central information
office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose
of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public
information concerning all maps and survey data available
in the several Government Departments and from other
sources.

"All Government Departments will make full use of the
above Board as an advisory body and will furnish all avail-
able information and data called for by the Board.

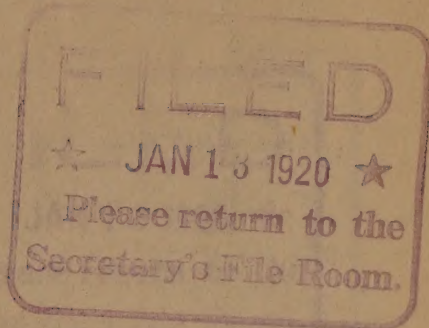
"The maps of the Executive Order of August 1, 1905,
as given additional authority to the United States
Geographic Board in every respect and that additional
powers are transferred to the Board of Survey and Maps.

Assistant to the Secretary

BOARD

NEW YORK

January 7, 1920



To: Bureau of Public Roads.

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

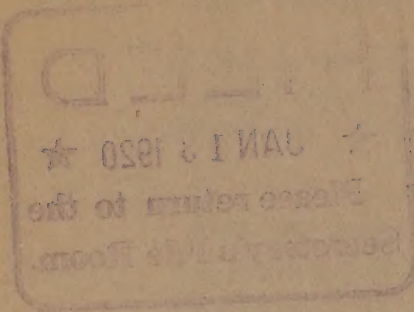
I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Surveys and Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

Very truly yours, *Secretary's File Room*
(Signed)

A. F. Little
Private Secretary.

Enclosure:
Executive Order.

January 7, 1920



To: Bureau of Public Roads.

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive

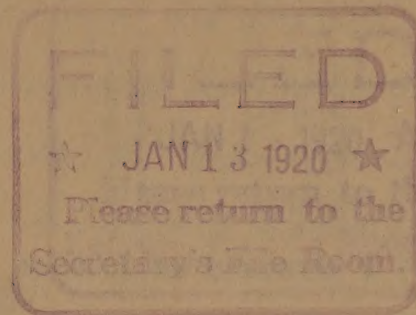
Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Surveys and
Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies
of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary
duplication of work.

Very truly yours,
Secretary of the Interior

[Handwritten signature]
Private Secretary

Enclosure;
Executive Order.

January 7, 1920



To: Bureau of Soils.

Dear Professor Whitney:

I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Surveys and Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

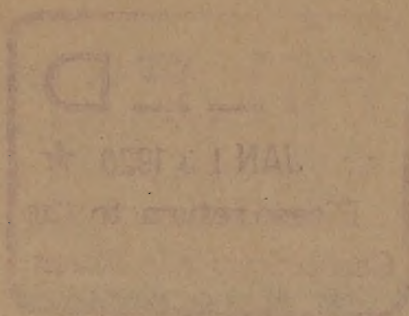
Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Private Secretary.

Enclosure:
Executive Order.

January 7, 1920



To: Bureau of Reclamation

Dear Professor Whitney:

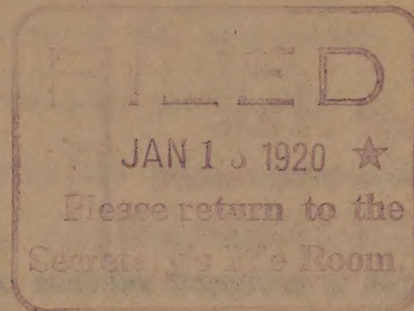
I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Survey and Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

Very truly yours,

Private Secretary

Enclosure:
Executive Order

January 7, 1920



To: Forest Service.

Dear Mr. Graves:

I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Surveys and Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

Very truly yours,

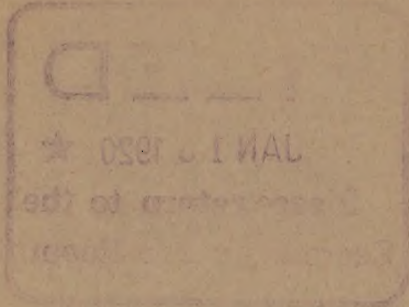
(Signed)

Private Secretary.

Enclosure:

Executive Order.

January 7, 1920



To: Forest Service.

Dear Mr. Graves:

I am enclosing for your information copy of the Executive Order issued December 30, 1919, creating a Board of Surveys and Maps to coordinate the activities of the various map making agencies of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Private Secretary
[Signature]

Enclosure:
Executive Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

January 5, 1919.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

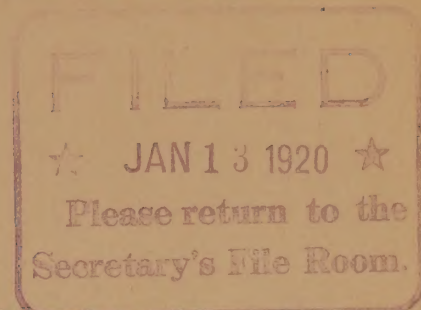
The Secretary of War directs me to enclose herewith a full copy of the Executive Order constituting a Board of Surveys and Maps to replace the partial copy forwarded to you with the Secretary's letter of December 28.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Ralph Hayes

Private Secretary.

ym



(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

January 6, 1918.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of War directs me to enclose herewith a full copy of the Executive Order constituting a Board of Surveys and Maps to replace the partial copy forwarded to you with the Secretary's letter of December 28.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Ralph Hayes

Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In order to coordinate the activities of the various map-making agencies of the Executive Departments of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, I hereby constitute a Board of Surveys and Maps, to be composed of one representative of each of the following organizations:

1. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
2. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
3. U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
4. General Land Office, Department of Interior.
5. Topography Branch, Post Office Department.
6. Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.
7. U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of Interior.
8. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.
9. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Mississippi River Commission, War Department.
11. U. S. Lake Survey, War Department.
12. International (Canadian) Boundary Commission,
Department of State.
13. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
14. U. S. Hydrographic Office.

The individual members of this Board shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the various organizations named and shall serve without additional compensation.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the several Departments or to the President for the purpose of co-ordinating all map-making and surveying activities of the Government and to settle all questions at issue between Executive Departments relating to Surveys and Maps in so far as their decisions do not conflict with existing laws.

This Board shall perfect a permanent organization and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which representatives of the

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JAN 13 1920 ★

Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In order to coordinate the activities of the various map-making agencies of the Executive Departments of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, I hereby constitute a Board of Surveys and Maps, to be composed of one representative of each of the following organizations:

1. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
2. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
3. U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
4. General Land Office, Department of Interior.
5. Topography Branch, Post Office Department.
6. Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.
7. U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of Interior.
8. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.
9. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Mississippi River Commission, War Department.
11. U. S. Lake Survey, War Department.
12. International (Canadian) Boundary Commission, Department of State.
13. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
14. U. S. Hydrographic Office.

The individual members of this Board shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the various organizations named and shall serve without additional compensation.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the several Departments or to the President for the purpose of co-ordinating all map-making and surveying activities of the Government and to settle all questions at issue between Executive Departments relating to Surveys and Maps in so far as their decisions do not conflict with existing laws.

This Board shall perfect a permanent organization and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which representatives of the

map-using public shall be invited for the purpose of conference and advice.

This Board shall establish a central information office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public information concerning all map and survey data available in the several Government Departments and from other sources.

All Government Departments will make full use of the above board as an advisory body and will furnish all available information and data called for by the board.

So much of the Executive Order of August 10, 1906, as grants additional advisory powers to the United States Geographic Board is hereby rescinded and these additional powers are transferred to the Board of Surveys and Maps.

Woodrow Wilson

The White House,

30 December, 1919.

map-making public shall be invited for the purpose of conference and

advice.

This Board shall establish a central information office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public information concerning all map and survey data available in the several Government Departments and from other sources.

All Government Departments will make full use of the above board as an advisory body and will furnish all available information and data called for by the board. So much of the Executive Order of August 10, 1906, as grants additional advisory powers to the United States Geographic Board is hereby rescinded and these additional powers are transferred to the Board of Surveys and Maps.

Woodrow Wilson

The White House,

30 December, 1912.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

January 5, 1919.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of War directs me to enclose herewith a full copy of the Executive Order constituting a Board of Surveys and Maps to replace the partial copy forwarded to you with the Secretary's letter of December 28.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Ralph Hayes

Private Secretary.

rm

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1919.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture,

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of our district is to enclose herewith a full
copy of the Executive Order constituting a Board of Survey and Maps
to replace the partial copy forwarded to you with the Secretary's
letter of December 15.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Ralph Hayes

Private Secretary

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In order to coordinate the activities of the various map-making agencies of the Executive Departments of the Government, to standardize results, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, I hereby constitute a Board of Surveys and Maps, to be composed of one representative of each of the following organizations:

1. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
2. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
3. U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
4. General Land Office, Department of Interior.
5. Topography Branch, Post Office Department.
6. Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.
7. U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of Interior.
8. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.
9. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Mississippi River Commission, War Department.
11. U. S. Lake Survey, War Department.
12. International (Canadian) Boundary Commission,
Department of State.
13. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
14. U. S. Hydrographic Office.

The individual members of this Board shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the various organizations named and shall serve without additional compensation.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the several Departments or to the President for the purpose of co-ordinating all map-making and surveying activities of the Government and to settle all questions at issue between Executive Departments relating to Surveys and Maps in so far as their decisions do not conflict with existing laws.

This Board shall perfect a permanent organization and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which representatives of the

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In order to coordinate the activities of the various map-making agencies of the Executive Department of the Government, to standardize methods, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, I hereby constitute a Board of Surveys and Maps, to be composed of one representative of each of the following organizations:

1. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
2. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
3. U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
4. General Land Office, Department of Interior.
5. Topography Branch, Post Office Department.
6. Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.
7. U. S. Reclamation Service, Department of Interior.
8. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.
9. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Mississippi River Commission, War Department.
11. U. S. Lake Survey, War Department.
12. International (Boundary) Boundary Commission, Department of State.
13. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
14. U. S. Hydrographic Office.

The individual members of this Board shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the various organizations named and shall serve without additional compensation.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the several Departments or to the President for the purpose of co-ordinating all map-making and surveying activities of the Government and to settle all questions at issue between Executive Departments relating to surveys and maps in so far as their decisions do not conflict with existing laws.

This Board shall hold a permanent organization and shall hold meetings at stated intervals, to which representatives of the

map-using public shall be invited for the purpose of conference and advice.

This Board shall establish a central information office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public information concerning all map and survey data available in the several Government Departments and from other sources.

All Government Departments will make full use of the above board as an advisory body and will furnish all available information and data called for by the board.

So much of the Executive Order of August 10, 1906, as grants additional advisory powers to the United States Geographic Board is hereby rescinded and these additional powers are transferred to the Board of Surveys and Maps.

Woodrow Wilson

The White House,

30 December, 1919.

map-making facilities shall be invited for the purpose of conference and advice.

This Board shall establish a central information office in the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of collecting, classifying and furnishing to the public information concerning all maps and survey data available in the several Government Departments and from other sources.

All Government Departments will make full use of the above board as an advisory body and will furnish all available information and data called for by the board.

As much of the executive power of August 10, 1906, as grants additional advisory power to the United States Geographic Board is hereby retained and these additional powers are transferred to the Board of Survey and Maps.

The Board of Survey and Maps shall be organized by the Secretary of the Interior.

Geographic Board

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

30 December, 1913.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Board is directed to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

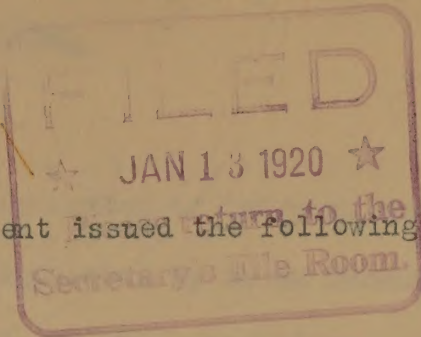
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

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McG.

January 9, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 57

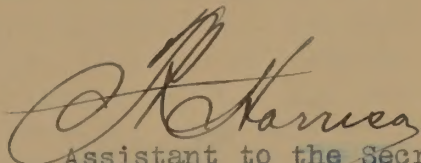


On January 8, 1920, the President issued the following Executive

Order:

"In order that the commission consisting of Henry M. Robinson, Rembrandt Peale and John P. White, appointed by me on December 19, 1919, to consider questions of wages, working conditions and other matters in the bituminous coal fields, may avail itself of data and information in the possession of the several executive departments, independent government establishments, boards, commissions, or other agencies of the government, it is hereby ordered that such data and information as may be asked for by the commission shall be furnished."

It is the Secretary's desire, of course, that all officers and employees of the Department shall cooperate in all feasible ways with the commission to which the Executive Order refers.


Assistant to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 1, 1900

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst.

and

in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, however, unable to say at this time whether or not the same will be granted. I will, however, keep you advised of the result as soon as it is known.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

John D. Long, Secretary of Agriculture

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report.

Very truly yours,
John D. Long

COPY.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order that the commission consisting of Henry M. Robinson, Rembrandt Peale and John P. White, appointed by me on December 19, 1919, to consider questions of wages, working conditions and other matters in the bituminous coal fields, may avail itself of data and information in the possession of the several executive departments, independent government establishments, boards, commissions, or other agencies of the government, it is hereby ordered that such data and information as may be asked for by the commission shall be furnished.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,

8 January, 1920.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1911

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the act of March 3, 1907, relating to the export of live stock and products thereof. The act of March 3, 1907, is now being considered by the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is the policy of the Department to support any amendment which will tend to improve the act and to protect the interests of the live stock industry. I am, therefore, sending you a copy of the proposed amendment for your consideration. It is hoped that you will be able to advise me of your views on the matter at an early date.

Very respectfully,
J. B. HARRIS, Secretary

The proposed amendment to the act of March 3, 1907, relating to the export of live stock and products thereof, is as follows: "That the Secretary of Agriculture be and he is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to issue such orders as may be necessary to enforce the same." The Department is of the opinion that this amendment is necessary in order to give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, and to issue such orders as may be necessary to enforce the same. It is, therefore, recommended that the amendment be passed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. HARRIS, Secretary

(COPY)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Executive Order of October 13, 1905, as amended
January 23, 1920.

on May 17, 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith copies of an Executive order promulgated January 13, 1920, amending further the Executive order of October 13, 1905, relative to the instruction of any person or classes of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission, so as to extend to government establishments generally the exemption heretofore made in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Education.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

The White House,

MARTIN A. MORRISON

13 January, 1920.

President.

Enclosure.

(COPY)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 23, 1920.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith copies of an Executive order promulgated January 13, 1920, amending further the Executive order of October 13, 1905, relative to the instruction of any person or classes of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission, so as to extend to government establishments generally the exemption heretofore made in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational

Education.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

MARTIN A. MORTON

President.

Enclosure.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Executive Order of October 13, 1905, as amended on May 17, 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service; Provided, that this order shall not be so construed as to prevent the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and any other branches of the Government from utilizing the government facilities and the services of federal officers and employees where such facilities or services may be necessary or useful in carrying out the duties imposed upon such departments or branches by law, in the training and testing of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

As amended the order extends to government establishments generally the exemption heretofore made in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

WOODROW WILSON

The White House,

13 January, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

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★ MAR 29 1920 ★
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room.

March 26, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 59

Appointments of Forester, Associate Forester,
and Solicitor.

I take pleasure in announcing the following appointments
for the information of officers and employees of the Department:

1. Colonel W. B. Greeley has been appointed Forester,
effective April 16, 1920, vice Colonel H. S.
Graves, resigned;
2. Mr. E. A. Sherman has been appointed Associate
Forester, effective April 16, 1920, vice Mr.
A. F. Potter, resigned;
3. Mr. R. W. Williams has been appointed Solicitor,
effective April 1, 1920, vice Mr. W. M. Williams,
who has resigned to accept appointment as Com-
missioner of Internal Revenue.

E. A. Sherman
Assistant to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1930.

CIRCULAR NO. 59

Appointments of Forester, Associate Forester,
and Solicitor.

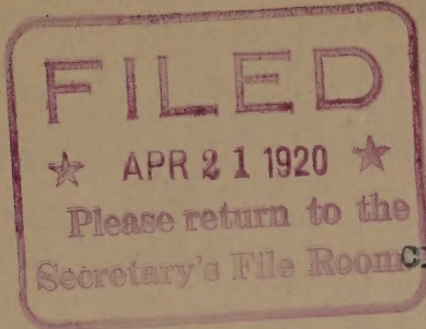
I take pleasure in announcing the following appointments
for the information of officers and employees of the Department:

1. Colonel W. S. Greeley has been appointed Forester,
effective April 16, 1930, vice Colonel W. S. Greaves, resigned;
2. Mr. E. A. Sherman has been appointed Associate
Forester, effective April 16, 1930, vice Mr.
A. F. Potter, resigned;
3. Mr. E. W. Williams has been appointed Solicitor,
effective April 1, 1930, vice Mr. E. W. Williams,
who has resigned to accept appointment as Com-
missioner of Internal Revenue.

Assistant to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

File copy



April 14, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 60.

Extension of Period of Eligibility for Reinstatement of Persons who Served Overseas with War Organizations During the War With Germany.

The Department is in receipt of a letter from the Civil Service Commission dated April 12, as follows:

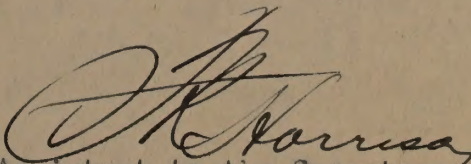
The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith copy of an Executive order promulgated March 30, 1920, directing that the time during which persons formerly in the competitive classified service served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war service shall not count against their period of eligibility for reinstatement under civil service rule IX.

Many competitive classified employees resigned to enter unofficial organizations such as the American Red Cross, etc., to do war relief work abroad and application has been made for approval of the reinstatement of some of these persons who have been out of the Government service for more than a year. It is not proposed that this class of persons be placed on the same basis with regard to reinstatement as employees who entered the military or naval service during the world war. It is believed, however, that it is a matter of justice to the individuals and also in the interest of the Government to disregard the time during which they served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war work and permit their reinstatement provided that any breaks in continuity of services rendered shall aggregate not more than one year at the time of the application for their reinstatement.

[The Executive Order in question reads as follows:

The time during which persons formerly in the competitive classified service served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war service shall not count against their period of eligibility for reinstatement under civil service rule IX.

This order is recommended by the Civil Service Commission.


Assistant to the Secretary.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE McA-52

April 12, 1920.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith copy of an Executive order promulgated March 30, 1920, directing that the time during which persons formerly in the competitive classified service served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war service shall not count against their period of eligibility for reinstatement under civil service rule IX.

Many competitive classified employees resigned to enter unofficial organizations such as the American Red Cross, etc., to do war relief work abroad and application has been made for approval of the reinstatement of some of these persons who have been out of the Government service for more than a year. It is not proposed that this class of persons be placed on the same basis with regard to reinstatement as employees who entered the military or naval service during the world war. It is believed, however, that it is a matter of justice to the individuals and also in the interest of the Government to disregard the time during which they served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war work and permit their reinstatement provided that any breaks in continuity of services rendered shall aggregate not more than one year at the time of the application for their reinstatement.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

ENCLOSURE

President.

Executive Order.

The time during which persons formerly in the competitive classified service served overseas or on the high seas with organizations doing distinctive war service shall not count against their period of eligibility for reinstatement under civil service rule IX.

This order is recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

30 March, 1920.

[No. 3254.]

file copy

-2-

CIRCULAR NO. 61

Section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, applies
Temporary Employment Pending Certification the Only Exception
to Transfer or Reemployment in Another Department at
paragraph. Increase Compensation on Lump Sum Rolls
Under Section 7, Act of October 6,
1917.

We are advised that Section 7 of the act of October
6, 1917, prohibits payment to an employee from a lump-
sum appropriation of compensation at a rate greater than

The President of the Civil Service Commission, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture under date of July 9, 1920, refers to a decision of Comptroller of the Treasury dated April 30, 1920, regarding the application of Section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as follows:

The above information is given for the guidance of the officials of
this Department.

"I received on April 27 your letter dated April 21, requesting decision as follows:

'So that applicants for examination may be correctly advised as to the effect acceptance of a temporary appointment under civil service Rule VIII may have on a subsequent probational appointment at a higher salary on a lump sum roll, the Commission respectfully requests to be advised whether Section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917 prohibits the probational appointment of a person to a lump sum position whose name is certified for regular appointment by this Commission as a result of examination but who serves temporarily within the year in another Department at a salary smaller than it is proposed to give him, he having accepted the temporary appointment before competing in an examination.'

It has come to the attention of this office on numerous occasions that the decision of October 27, 1917, 24 Comp. Dec., 240, has been misunderstood. Apparently that decision has been taken to mean that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, 40 Stat., 383, does not apply to a case of transfer from one department to another or of reemployment in another department within one year, payment in the new position to be from a lump sum appropriation, if the former position was held under a temporary appointment. Such understanding of the decision in 24 Comp. Dec., 240, is an error. The only exception to the application of section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917, based on the temporary character of the service in the position formerly held is the case in which the employee has accepted a temporary position pending certification under Rule VIII of the Civil Service Commission.

Temporary Employment Pending Certification the Only Exception
to Transfer or Reemployment in Another Department at
Increase Compensation on Lump Sum Basis
Under Section 7, Act of October 6,
1917.

The President of the Civil Service Commission, in a letter addressed
to the Secretary of Agriculture under date of July 3, 1920, refers to a
decision of Comptroller of the Treasury dated April 30, 1920, regarding
the application of Section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as follows:

"I received on April 27 your letter dated April
21, requesting decision as follows:

'So that applicants for examination may
be correctly advised as to the effect accept-
ance of a temporary appointment under civil
service Rule VIII may have on a subsequent
probationary appointment at a higher salary
on a lump sum roll, the Commission request-
fully requests to be advised whether Section
7 of the Act of October 6, 1917 prohibits the
probationary appointment of a person to a lump
sum position whose name is certified for
regular appointment by this Commission as a
result of examination but who serves temporarily
within the year in another Department at a
salary smaller than it is proposed to give him,
he having accepted the temporary appointment be-
fore competing in an examination.'

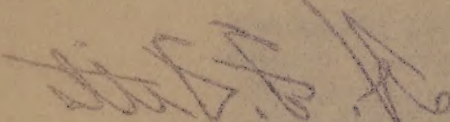
It has come to the attention of this office on numerous
occasions that the decision of October 27, 1917, 24 Comp. Dec.,
240, has been misunderstood. Apparently that decision has been
taken to mean that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917,
40 Stat., 382, does not apply to a case of transfer from one
department to another or of reemployment in another depart-
ment within one year, payment in the new position to be from
a lump-sum appropriation, if the former position was held
under a temporary appointment. Such understanding of the
decision in 24 Comp. Dec., 240, is an error. The only excep-
tion to the application of section 7 of the Act of October
6, 1917, based on the temporary character of the service in
the position formerly held is the case in which the employee
has accepted a temporary position pending certification under
Rule VIII of the Civil Service Commission.

Section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, applies regardless of the employment in the former position, with the single exception set forth in the preceding paragraph.

You are advised that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, prohibits payment to an employee from a lump-sum appropriation of compensation at a rate greater than that received by him within a year in another department or establishment unless the previous position was held under a temporary appointment pending certification."

The above information is given for the guidance of the officials of this Department.

Secretary's File Room
(Signed)


Administrative Assistant.

CIRCULAR NO. 66

July 9, 1920.

Temporary Employment Pending Certification, The Only Exception
to Transfer or Reemployment in Another Department at
Compensation on Lump Sum Rolls.
Under Section 7, Act of October 6,

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith copies of letters from the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the permissibility of a person employed temporarily within the year in one department or office from accepting probational appointment at a higher rate of compensation in another department or office, if the compensation is to be paid from a lump sum fund. It will be noted that the Comptroller decides that the only exception to the application of Section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917, based on the temporary character of the service in the position formerly held, is the case in which the employee has accepted a temporary position pending certification under Rule VIII of the Civil Service Rules, and by "certification" is meant the certification of the employee himself rather than certification in the broad sense. The acceptance of a temporary appointment, therefore, by a person who is awaiting certification of his name for probational appointment does not bar him from subsequently accepting a regular appointment in another office on a lump sum roll at an increased salary.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

Martin A. Morrison

President.

Enclosures.

CIRCULAR NO.

Temporary Employment Pending Certification. The Only Exception
to Transfer or Reemployment in Another Department is
Increase Compensation on Lump Sum Basis.
Under Section 7, Act of October 3,
1917.

Under date of July 9, 1917, the President of the Civil Service Commission
called attention to a decision of Comptroller of the Treasury dated
April 30, 1917, regarding the application of Section 7 of the Act of
October 3, 1917, as follows:

"Quote"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1920.

President,

Civil Service Commission.

Sir:

I received on April 27 your letter dated April 21, requesting decision as follows:

"So that applicants for examination may be correctly advised as to the effect acceptance of a temporary appointment under civil service Rule VIII may have on a subsequent probational appointment at a higher salary on a lump sum roll, the Commission respectfully requests to be advised whether Section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917 prohibits the probational appointment of a person to a lump sum position whose name is certified for regular appointment by this Commission as a result of examination but who served temporarily within the year in another Department at a salary smaller than it is proposed to give him, he having accepted the temporary appointment before competing in an examination."

It has come to the attention of this office on numerous occasions that the decision of October 27, 1917, 24 Comp. Dec., 240, has been misunderstood. Apparently that decision has been taken to mean that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, 40 Stat., 363, does not apply to a case of transfer from one department to another or of reemployment in another department within one year, payment in the new position to be from a lump-sum appropriation, if the former position was held under a temporary appointment. Such understanding of the decision in 24 Comp. Dec., 240, is an error. The only exception to the application of section 7 of the Act of October 6, 1917, based on the temporary character of the service in the position formerly held is the case in which the employee has accepted a temporary position pending certification under Rule VIII of the Civil Service Commission.

Section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, applies regardless of the employment in the former position, with the single exception set forth in the preceding paragraph.

You are advised that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, prohibits payment to an employee from a lump-sum appropriation of compensation at a rate greater than that received by him within a year in another department or establishment unless the previous position was held under a temporary appointment pending certification.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. W. Warwick,

Comptroller.

SECRET

April 30, 1950

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Office of
Comptroller of the Treasury

June 9, 1920.

President,

Civil Service Commission.

Sir:

I received on June 1 your letter of May 18, as follows:

"The Commission begs to refer to the last paragraph of your letter of April 30, 1920, in which you state that section 7 of the act of October 6, 1917, 'prohibits payment to an employee from a lump-sum appropriation of compensation at a rate greater than that received by him within a year in another department or establishment unless the previous position was held under a temporary appointment pending certification.'

"It is understood that the certification mentioned is intended to refer to the employee's own certification. However, it seems that the paragraph may be interpreted in a broad sense to the effect that unless a certification of eligibles by this Commission is to be made for filling probationally the position which the employee occupies temporarily, such employee is barred by the statute from accepting appointment in another department or establishment at a higher salary if the compensation is to be paid from a lump sum fund.

"The Commission would be pleased to be advised as to the correct interpretation of the language referred to."

You are advised that the "certification" meant is the certification of the employee himself rather than certification in the broad sense.

Respectfully.

(Signed) W. W. Warwick,

Comptroller.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC

OF THE UNITED STATES

1776-1789

1776-1789

1776-1789

1776-1789

1776-1789

1776-1789

1776-1789

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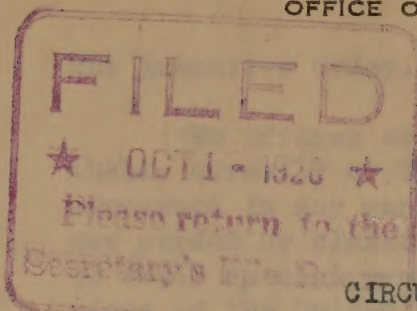
1776-1789

1776-1789

Circulars

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

File copy



September 30, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 62

Relative to Instruction by Civil Employees in Any Institution
Preparing Persons for Civil Examinations.

For the information and guidance of employees of the Department there is quoted below a letter from the Civil Service Commission, dated September 22, 1920, regarding teaching in schools where special preparation is made to assist persons in passing Civil Service examinations.

"The Commission invites your attention to an Executive Order of the President, dated October 13, 1905, which reads as follows:

'No officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service.'

"On January 13, 1920, the President promulgated an order amending that of October 13, 1905, the effect of the amendment being to extend to Government establishments generally the exemption made recently in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. A copy of the Executive Order of January 13, 1920, is herewith enclosed. It is important to point out that the scope of this Executive Order includes those cases where Government employees are now engaged in teaching at any institution and where approval has not already been obtained.

"It is requested that the Executive Order of January 13, 1920, and the scope of its application be made immediately public in the Department.

"The Commission would further be pleased if, as the Department has occasion to consider cases arising under this Executive Order, and before it consents to the employment by a school of an officer or employee for the purpose of teaching any subject, the matter should be referred to the Commission for its opinion as to whether such teaching is in violation of the order referred to."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1930.

CIRCULAR NO. 621

Relative to Instruction by Civil Employees in the Instruction
Preparing Persons for Civil Examinations.

For the information and guidance of employees of the Department, there is hereby issued a letter from the Civil Service Commission, dated September 22, 1930, regarding training in schools where special preparation is made to assist persons in passing Civil Service examinations.

The Commission invites your attention to an Executive Order of the President, dated October 13, 1902, which reads as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found to engage in such instruction shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service."

On January 13, 1930, the President promulgated an order amending that of October 13, 1902, the effect of the amendment being to extend to Government establishments generally the restriction which previously applied only to the Federal Government. A copy of the Executive Order of January 13, 1930, is herewith enclosed. It is important to point out that the scope of this Executive Order includes those cases where Government employees are now engaged in teaching at any institution and whose approval has not already been obtained.

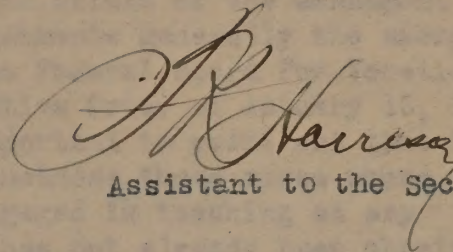
It is requested that the Executive Order of January 13, 1930, and the scope of the application be made immediately public in the Department.

The Commission would further be pleased if, as the Department is advised to consider cases arising under this Executive Order, the better it conforms to the requirements of a school or institution or employee for the purpose of conducting any subject, the matter should be referred to the Commission for its opinion as to whether such teaching is in violation of the order referred to.

The Executive Order, as amended, reads as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service; Provided, that this order shall not be so construed as to prevent the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and any other branches of the Government from utilizing the government facilities and the services of federal officers and employees where such facilities or services may be necessary or useful in carrying out the duties imposed upon such departments or branches by law, in the training and testing of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines."

In this connection attention is called to Memorandum 286, dated July 25, 1919, and paragraph 51 of the Administrative Regulations relating to this matter. All employees in the Department concerned are requested to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Executive Order.



Assistant to the Secretary.

The Executive Order, as amended, reads as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examination of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is from an agency shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service; provided, that this order shall not be so construed as to prevent the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the National Department of the Army and Navy, and any other branches of the Government from utilizing the Government facilities and the services of Federal officers and employees where such facilities or services may be necessary or useful in carrying out the duties imposed upon such departments or branches by law, in the training and testing of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines."

In this connection attention is called to Memorandum 328, dated July 26, 1919, and paragraph 51 of the Administrative Regulations relating to this matter. All employees in the Department concerned are requested to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Executive Order.

Assistant to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO.

Relative to Instruction by Civil Employees in Any Institution
Preparing Persons for Civil Examinations.

For the information and guidance of employees of the Department there is quoted below a letter from the Civil Service Commission, dated September 22, 1920, regarding teaching in schools where special preparation is made to assist persons in passing Civil Service examinations.

"The Commission invites your attention to an Executive Order of the President, dated October 13, 1905, which reads as follows:

'No officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service.'

"On January 13, 1920, the President promulgated an order amending that of October 13, 1905, the effect of the amendment being to extend to Government establishments generally the exemption made recently in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. A copy of the Executive Order of January 13, 1920, is herewith enclosed. It is important to point out that the scope of this Executive Order includes those cases where Government employees are now engaged in teaching at any institution and where approval has not already been obtained.

"It is requested that the Executive Order of January 13, 1920, and the scope of its application be made immediately public in the Department.

"The Commission would further be pleased if, as the Department has occasion to consider cases arising under this Executive Order, and before it consents to the employment by a school of an officer or employee for the purpose of teaching any subject, the matter should be referred to the Commission for its opinion as to whether such teaching is in violation of the order referred to."

In this connection attention is called to Memorandum 286, dated July 25, 1919, and paragraph 51 of the Administrative Regulations pertaining to this question. All employees in the Department concerned are requested to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the Executive Orders referred to.

Assistant to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO.

Relative to Instruction by Civil Employees in Any Institution
Preparing Persons for Civil Examinations.

For the information and guidance of employees of the Department there is quoted below a letter from the Civil Service Commission, dated September 22, 1920, regarding teaching in schools where special preparation is made to assist persons in passing Civil Service examinations.

"The Commission invites your attention to an Executive Order of the President, dated October 12, 1902, which reads as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service."

"On January 12, 1920, the President promulgated an order amending that of October 12, 1902, the effect of the amendment being to extend to Government establishments generally the exemption made recently in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. A copy of the Executive Order of January 12, 1920, is herewith enclosed. It is important to point out that the scope of this Executive Order includes those cases where Government employees are now engaged in teaching at any institution and where approval has not already been obtained. It is requested that the Executive Order of January 12, 1920, and the scope of its application be made immediately public in the Department."

"The Commission would further be pleased if, as the Department has occasion to consider cases arising under this Executive Order, and before it consents to the employment by a school of an officer or employee for the purpose of teaching any subject, the matter should be referred to the Commission for its opinion as to whether such teaching is in violation of the order referred to."

In this connection attention is called to Memorandum 286, dated July 25, 1919, and paragraph 51 of the Administrative Regulations pertaining to this question. All employees in the Department concerned are requested to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the Executive Order referred to.

Assistant to the Secretary.

CIRCULAR NUMBER---

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
RELATIVE INSTRUCTION BY CIVIL EMPLOYEES IN ANY INSTITUTION
PREPARING PERSONS FOR CIVIL EXAMINATIONS.

For the information and guidance of the employees of the Department, there is quoted below a letter from the Civil Service Commission dated September 22, 1920 regarding teaching in schools or instructions where special preparation is made to assist persons in passing Civil Service Examinations.

(Quote letter) .

The employees of the Department are requested to cooperate with the Commission in this matter.

RELATIVE INVESTIGATION BY CIVIL EMPLOYERS IN THE INVESTIGATION
PREPARING REPORT FOR CIVIL EXAMINATIONS.

For the information and guidance of the employees of the
Department, there is noted below a letter from the Civil Service
Commission dated August 22, 1920 regarding teaching in schools
or institutions where special preparation is made to assist per-
sons in passing Civil Service examinations.

(Quote letter)

The employees of the Department are requested to cooper-
ate with the Commission in this matter.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

and before it consents to the September 22, 1920. of an officer
The Honorable, for the purpose of teaching any subject, the matter
The Secretary of Agriculture, for its opinion as to whether
Sir: teaching is in violation of the order referred to.

The Commission invites your attention to an Executive Order
of the President, dated October 13, 1905, which reads as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall
directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any
manner in the instruction of any person or class of
persons with a view to their special preparation for
the examinations of the United States Civil Service
Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is
found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause
for his removal from the service."

On January 13, 1920, the President promulgated an order amend-
ing that of October 13, 1905, the effect of the amendment being to
extend to Government establishments generally the exemption made
recently in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
A copy of the Executive Order of January 13, 1920, is herewith
enclosed. It is important to point out that the scope of this
Executive Order includes those cases where Government employees are
now engaged in teaching at any institution and where approval has
not already been obtained.

It is requested that the Executive Order of January 13, 1920,
and the scope of its application be made immediately public in the
Department.

The Commission would further be pleased if, as the Department
has occasion to consider cases arising under this Executive Order,

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

and before its comments to the employment by a school of an officer or employee for the purpose of teaching any subject, the matter should be referred to the Commission for its opinion as to whether such teaching is in violation of the order referred to.

By direction of the Commission: Very respectfully,
[Signature]

President

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Executive Order of October 13, 1905, as amended on May 17, 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

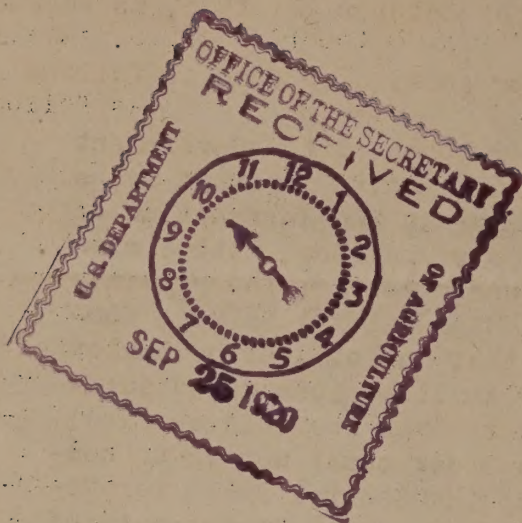
No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service; Provided, that this order shall not be so construed as to prevent the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and any other branches of the Government from utilizing the government facilities and the services of federal officers and employees where such facilities or services may be necessary or useful in carrying out the duties imposed upon such departments or branches by law, in the training and testing of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

As amended the order extends to government establishments generally the exemption heretofore made in the case of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

WOODROW WILSON

The White House,

13 January, 1920.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 63

Cooperation with the Civil Service Commission in connection
with shortage of stenographers and typists.

Attention is directed to the following copy of a letter from
the Civil Service Commission dated October 7, 1920.

"Supplementing the Commission's letter to you of September 30 relative to the shortage of stenographers and typists and with a view to helping the departments and independent offices to meet this shortage, attention is invited to the fact that frequently persons appointed from the stenographer-typist register resign because they are not assigned to the class of work for which they were examined, while others who do not actually resign are discontented in a clerical assignment and are therefore not as efficient as they otherwise would be. Furthermore, such persons discourage other stenographers and typists from taking the examinations.

"To remedy the situation, in part at least, it is suggested that where the duties are mainly stenographic the Department assign those appointed from the stenographer register. Depletion of the stenographer register is due largely to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the work for which examined. Of course, the Commission is fully aware of the fact that many stenographers will in due course be promoted to positions of greater responsibility, yet it feels that if the Department were carefully canvassed it would be found that many stenographers would be willing to be assigned, where practicable and in the interest of the Department, to stenographic work. A stenographer but partially employed as such increases but little in speed or proficiency.

"It may be stated that at present there are available, for the general clerical positions many women on the re-employment departmental clerk (first grade) register, with ratings up to 83%, willing to accept \$1000 per annum, with others up to 90% willing to accept \$1200. As reemployment eligibles are certified first, many being available for immediate duty, there still will be many high-grade eligibles on the regular register. On the reemployment de-

FILE
H. L. GLADMON.
Σ

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1930.

Circular No. 63

Cooperation with the Civil Service Commission in connection
with shortage of stenographers and typists.

FILE
L. GLANVILLE
2

Attention is directed to the following copy of a letter from

the Civil Service Commission dated October 7, 1930.

"Supplementing the Commission's letter to you of September 30 relative to the shortage of stenographers and typists and with a view to helping the department and independent offices to meet this shortage, attention is invited to the fact that frequently persons appointed from the stenographer-typist register resign because they are not assigned to the class of work for which they were examined, while others who do not actually resign are discontented in a clerical assignment and are therefore not as efficient as they otherwise would be. Furthermore, such persons discourage other stenographers and typists from taking the examinations.

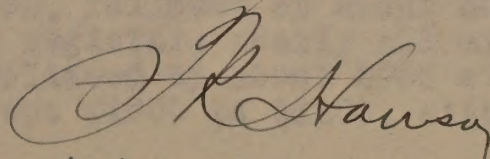
"To remedy the situation, in part at least, it is suggested that where the duties are mainly stenographic the department assign those appointed from the stenographer register. In the case of the stenographer register it is largely to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the work for which examined. Of course, the Commission is fully aware of the fact that many stenographers will in due course be promoted to positions of greater responsibility, yet it feels that if the department were carefully canvassed it would be found that many stenographers would be willing to be assigned, where practicable and in the interest of the department, to stenographic work. A stenographer not partially employed as such increases but little in speed or proficiency.

"It may be stated that at present there are available for the general clerical position many women of the re-employment department (Miss Gray, register, with ratings up to 87, willing to accept \$100 per annum, with others up to 80, willing to accept \$100. As reemployment eligibles are certified first, many being available for immediate duty, there still will be many high-grade eligibles on the regular register. On the reemployment de-

partmental clerk register for men there are several military preference eligibles, followed by about 300 military preference eligibles on the regular register, nearly all of whom are pending on certification, further followed by about 5000 eligibles with ratings up to 91.6%, willing to accept \$1000 to \$1200, with but very few exceptions.

"It should be borne in mind that the first grade clerk examination brings out qualifications in arithmetic not now tested in the typist or stenographer examination; that the rough-draft test is considerably more difficult in the clerk examination; and that letter-writing is given a relative weight of 30 in the clerk examination as against 10 in the typist and 5 in the stenographer examination. It will thus be clearly evident that it is decidedly to the interest of the Department to select for the strictly clerical positions persons who have passed the first grade clerk examination. On that register appear the names of many persons with high educational attainments and business experience".

A number of letters have been received from the Civil Service Commission during the past few years urging the cooperation of the executive departments in relieving the shortage of stenographic help. It is the Secretary's desire that all administrative officers of the Department should give this matter serious consideration and limit their requests for the certification of stenographers and typists, as far as possible, solely to cases in which the duties to be performed consist chiefly of stenography and typewriting. In this connection, attention is invited to paragraph 30 of the Administrative Regulations and to Circular No. 35 dated May 3, 1919.



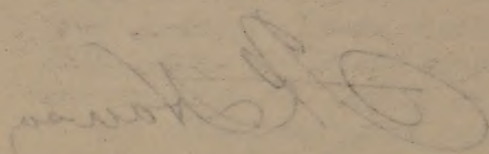
Assistant to the Secretary.

departmental clerk register for men there are several military preference eligibles, followed by about 300 military preference eligibles on the regular register, nearly all of whom are pending on certification, further followed by about 5000 eligibles with ratings up to 91.65, willing to accept \$1000 to \$1200, with but very few exceptions.

"It should be borne in mind that the first grade clerk examination brings out qualifications in arithmetic not now tested in the typist or stenographer examination; that the rough-draft test is considerably more difficult in the clerk examination; and that letter-writing is given a relative weight of 50 in the clerk examination as against 10 in the typist and 5 in the stenographer examination. It will thus be clearly evident that it is decidedly to the interest of the department to select for the strictly clerical positions persons who have passed the first grade clerk examination. On that register appear the names of many persons with high educational attainments and business experience."

A number of letters have been received from the Civil Service

Commission during the past few years urging the cooperation of the executive departments in relieving the shortage of stenographic help. It is the Secretary's desire that all administrative officers of the Department should give this matter serious consideration and limit their requests for the certification of stenographers and typists, as far as possible, solely to cases in which the duties to be performed consist chiefly of stenography and typewriting. In this connection, attention is invited to paragraph 30 of the Administrative Regulations and to Circular No. 35 dated May 3, 1919.


Assistant to the Secretary.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1920.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

Supplementing the Commission's letter to you of September 30 relative to the shortage of stenographers and typists and with a view to helping the departments and independent offices to meet this shortage, attention is invited to the fact that frequently persons appointed from the stenographer-typist register resign because they are not assigned to the class of work for which they were examined, while others who do not actually resign are discontented in a clerical assignment and are therefore not as efficient as they otherwise would be. Furthermore, such persons discourage other stenographers and typists from taking the examinations.

To remedy the situation, in part at least, it is suggested that where the duties are mainly stenographic the Department assign those appointed from the stenographer register. Depletion of the stenographer register is due largely to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the work for which examined. Of course, the Commission is fully aware of the fact that many stenographers will in due course be promoted to positions of greater responsibility, yet it feels that if the Department were carefully canvassed it would be found that many stenographers would be willing to be assigned, where practicable and in the interest of the Department, to stenographic work. A stenographer but partially employed as such increases but little in speed or proficiency.

It may be stated that at present there are available, for the general clerical positions many women on the reemployment departmental clerk (first grade) register, with ratings up to 83%, willing to accept \$1000 per annum, with others up to 90% willing to accept \$1200. As reemployment eligibles are certified first, many being available for immediate duty, there still will be many high-grade eligibles on the regular register. On the reemployment departmental clerk register for men there are several military preference eligibles, followed by about 300 military preference eligibles on the regular register, nearly all of whom are pending on certification, further followed by about 5000 eligibles with ratings up to 91.6%, willing to accept \$1000 to \$1200, with but very few exceptions.

It should be borne in mind that the first grade clerk examination brings out qualifications in arithmetic not now tested in the typist or stenographer examination; that the rough-draft test is considerably more

TIME 4:30

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1930

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture

11

Supplementing the Commission's letter to you of September 30 relative to the shortage of stenographers and typists and with a view to giving the Government and independent offices to meet this shortage, attention is invited to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the stenographer-typist position because they are not assigned to the class of work for which they were examined, while others who do not actually receive are also considered in a clerical assignment and are therefore not as efficient as they otherwise would be. Furthermore, such persons discontinue other stenographers and typists from taking the examination.

To remedy the situation, in part at least, it is suggested that where the duties are mainly stenographic the Department assign those appointed from the stenographer register. In addition, the stenographer register is due largely to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the work for which examined. Of course, the Commission is fully aware of the fact that many stenographers will in due course be promoted to positions of greater responsibility, yet it feels that if the Department were carefully considered it would be found that many stenographers would be willing to be assigned, where practicable and in the interest of the Government, to stenographic work. A stenographer not partially employed as such increases but little in speed or proficiency.

It may be stated that at present there are available, for the general clerical positions many women on the permanent departmental class list, with grades up to GS-10, willing to accept \$1000 per annum, with others up to GS-9 willing to accept \$1200. As stenographers are eligible for promotion, many being available for immediate duty, there will be many high-grade eligibles on the regular register. On the permanent departmental class register for men there are several military preference eligibles, followed by about 300 military preference eligibles on the regular register, nearly all of whom are willing on examination. Further followed by about 5000 eligibles with ratings up to GS-10, willing to accept \$1200 to \$1300, with but very few exceptions.

It should be borne in mind that the first grade class examination is not held in the typical or stenographer examination; that the rough-draft test is considerably more

difficult in the clerk examination; and that letter-writing is given a relative weight of 30 in the clerk examination as against 10 in the typist and 5 in the stenographer examination. It will thus be clearly evident that it is decidedly to the interest of the Department to select for the strictly clerical positions persons who have passed the first grade clerk examination. On that register appear the names of many persons with high educational attainments and business experience.

Very truly yours,

President.



efficient in the clerk examination; and that letter-writing is given a relative weight of 30 in the clerk examination as against 10 in the typist and 5 in the stenographer examination. It will thus be clearly evident that it is decidedly to the interest of the Department to select for the strictly clerical positions persons who have passed the first grade clerk examination. On that register appear the names of many persons with high educational attainments and business experience.

Very truly yours,

President.



October 14, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO.

Cooperating^{on} with Civil Service Commission
regarding shortage of stenographers and
typists.

Attention is directed to the following copy of a letter from
the Civil Service Commission dated October 7, 1920.

"Supplementing the Commission's letter to you of September 30 relative to the shortage of stenographers and typists and with a view to helping the departments and independent offices to meet this shortage, attention is invited to the fact that frequently persons appointed from the stenographer-typist register resign because they are not assigned to the class of work for which they were examined, while others who do not actually resign are discontented in a clerical assignment and are therefore not as efficient as they otherwise would be. Furthermore, such persons discourage other stenographers and typists from taking the examinations.

"To remedy the situation, in part at least, it is suggested that where the duties are mainly stenographic the Department assign those appointed from the stenographer register. Depletion of the stenographer register is due largely to the fact that stenographers are not assigned to the work for which examined. Of course, the Commission is fully aware of the fact that many stenographers will in due course be promoted to positions of greater responsibility, yet it feels that if the Department were carefully canvassed it would be found that many stenographers would be willing to be assigned, where practicable and in the interest of the Department, to stenographic work. A stenographer but partially employed as such increases but little in speed or proficiency.

"It may be stated that at present there are available, for the general clerical positions many women on the re-employment departmental clerk (first grade) register, with ratings up to 83%, willing to accept \$1000 per annum, with others up to 90% willing to accept \$1200. As reemployment eligibles are certified first, many being available for

immediate duty, there still will be many high-grade eligibles on the regular register. On the reemployment departmental clerk register for men there are several military preference eligibles, followed by about 300 military preference eligibles on the regular register, nearly all of whom are pending on certification, further followed by about 5000 eligibles with ratings up to 91.6%, willing to accept \$1000 to \$1200, with but very few exceptions.

"It should be borne in mind that the first grade clerk examination brings out qualifications in arithmetic not now tested in the typist or stenographer examination; that the rough-draft test is considerably more difficult in the clerk examination; and that letter-writing is given a relative weight of 30 in the clerk examination as against 10 in the typist and 5 in the stenographer examination. It will thus be clearly evident that it is decidedly to the interest of the Department to select for the strictly clerical positions persons who have passed the first grade clerk examination. On that register appear the names of many persons with high educational attainments and business experience."

all officers of the Dept. should make
~~Bureaus will make every effort to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission, in requesting stenographers and typists only in cases where the duties consist chiefly of stenography and typewriting.~~

invited (paragraph 30 of the Ad. Regs. and
In this connection attention also is directed to Circular No. 35, dated May 3, 1919, regarding the employment of stenographers and typists.

Assistant to the Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1920.

Circular No.64

RETIREMENT ACT NOT TO BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE ANY EMPLOYEE OR
GROUP OF EMPLOYEES DURING FIRST YEAR.

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.
5

Reference is made to the Chief Clerk's memorandum of August 25, 1920, in which he asked for your recommendations as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the Retirement Act, should be included by Executive Order as provided by the law.

In this connection your attention is invited to the following self-explanatory memorandum dated October 22, 1920, from the President of the Civil Service Commission:

"To Heads of Departments and All Concerned:

All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extensions of the retirement act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after painstaking inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the retirement act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the retirement act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his views, that there are two good reasons for making no extensions within the first year; namely, that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees means that when any employee

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1920

Circular No. 32



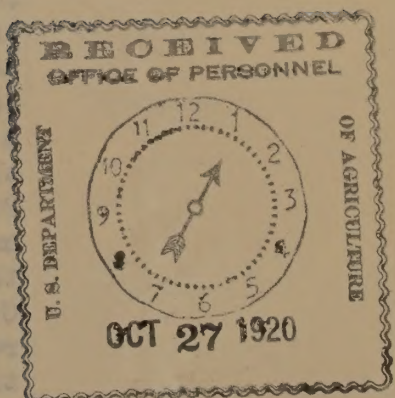
FILE
J. L. GARDNER

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1920

Reference is made to the letter of the Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, dated October 15, 1920, in which he asked for your recommendations as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the retirement act, should be included by executive order as provided by the law.

In this connection your attention is invited to the following self-administered examination dated October 22, 1920, from the President of the Civil Service Commission:

The heads of departments and all concerned: All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have been interested, in the retirement act, are requested to submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a statement of the extent of the retirement act in their respective departments, organizations, and individuals, including a list of the names of the employees, their positions, and the dates of their retirement. This statement should be submitted to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, not later than November 1, 1920. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will then submit the statement to the Civil Service Commission for their consideration. The Civil Service Commission will then submit the statement to the President for his approval. The President will then issue an executive order including the employees in the retirement act.



of such a group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the administration of the act. This second reason has peculiar application to the proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the Act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired."

W. H. Harrison

Assistant to the Secretary.

all departments, organizations, and individuals who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extension of the retirement act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after painstaking inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the retirement act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the retirement act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his view, that there are too great dangers for extending the retirement act to laborers during the first year of the act. The Commission believes that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that the extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees during the first year of the administration of the act, during the first year of the administration of the act, would have a serious application to the proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired.



Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON

President.

of such a group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the establishment of the act. This second vacancy has priority application to the proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired."

[Signature]
Assistant to the Secretary.



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ret. 14

October 22, 1920.

No Extensions of Retirement Act.

To Heads of Departments and All Concerned:

All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extensions of the retirement act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after painstaking inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the retirement act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the retirement act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his views, that there are two good reasons for making no extensions within the first year; namely, that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees means that when any employee of such group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the administration of the act. This second reason has peculiar application to the proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the Act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

MARTIN A. MORRISON

President.

Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK,
Washington, D. C.

Mr Gladman

August 25, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, DIVISIONS AND OFFICES:

By circular letter dated July 10, I referred to the Civil Service Commission's request for information as to the classes of employees in the Department of Agriculture who should be excluded from the operation of the Retirement Act. The information desired has been furnished by all branches.

The Civil Service Commission further desires an expression of opinion as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the Retirement Law, should be included by Executive Order as provided by the law. In order that an appropriate reply may be made to the Civil Service Commission, I would appreciate a statement from you as to what classes of employees in your bureau, should in your opinion be included within the operation of the Retirement Act.



J. M. Reese
Chief Clerk.

Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK
Washington, D. C.

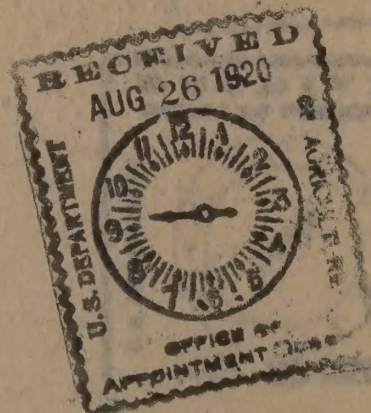
August 26, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, DIVISIONS AND OFFICES:

By circular letter dated July 10, I referred to the Civil Service Commission's request for information as to the classes of employees in the Department of Agriculture who should be excluded from the operation of the Retirement Act. The information desired has been furnished by all branches.

The Civil Service Commission further desires an expression of opinion as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the Retirement law, should be included by Executive Order as provided by the law. In order that an appropriate reply may be made to the Civil Service Commission, I would appreciate a statement from you as to what classes of employees in your bureau, should in your opinion be included within the operation of the Retirement Act.

Chief Clerk.



October 26, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, DIVISIONS AND OFFICES:

Reference is made to the Chief Clerk's memorandum of August 25, 1920, in which he asked for your recommendations as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the Retirement Act, should be included by Executive Order as provided by the law.

In this connection your attention is invited to the following self-explanatory memorandum dated October 22, 1920, from the President of the Civil Service Commission:

To Heads of Departments and All Concerned:

All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extensions of the retirement act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after painstaking inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the retirement act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the retirement act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his views, that there are two good reasons for making no extensions within the first year; namely, that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees means that when any employee of such a group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the administration of the act. This second reason has peculiar application to the

October 28, 1920.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF BUREAU, DIVISIONS AND OFFICES.

Reference is made to the Chief Clerk's memorandum of August 28, 1920, in which he asked for your recommendations as to the classes of employees in this Department who, not being at present within the scope of the operation of the Retirement Act, should be included by Executive Order as provided by the law.

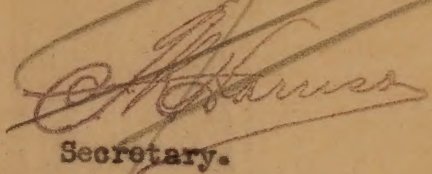
In this connection your attention is invited to the following self-explanatory memorandum dated October 22, 1920, from the President of the Civil Service Commission:

To Heads of Departments and All Concerned:
All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extension of the Retirement Act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after preliminary inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the Retirement Act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the Retirement Act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his view, that there are two good reasons for making no extensions within the first year; namely, that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees means that when any employee of such a group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the administration of the act. This second reason has peculiar application to the

proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the Act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired.

By direction of the Commission:

Secretary's File Room
(Signed)

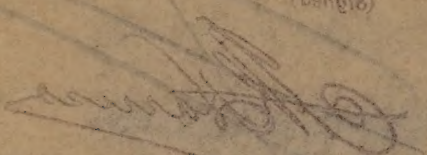


Assistant to the

Secretary.

proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired. by direction of the Commission:

Secretary's File Room
(Signed)



Secretary

Assistant to the

[Faint, mostly illegible text continues in the body of the document, appearing to be a memorandum or report.]

*Don't know we
not get this
patent
consequently*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ret. 14

October 22, 1920.

No Extensions of Retirement Act.

To Heads of Departments and All Concerned:

All departments, organizations, and individuals who are interested, or who have made inquiries, including a committee representing various organizations of employees, concerning the proposed extensions of the retirement act to include laborers, are hereby advised that after painstaking inquiry and consideration, including a personal conference with the Secretary of the Interior, whose department is charged with a large part of the administration of the retirement act, the Commission finds it inadvisable to recommend to the President that the retirement act be extended to include any employee or group of employees during the first year of that act. The Secretary of the Interior believes, and the Commission concurs in his views, that there are two good reasons for making no extensions within the first year; namely, that the Government should have at least twelve months to work out plans for the administration of the act with respect to the employees and positions included by the act itself, and second, that extension of the provisions of the act to include a group of employees means that when any employee of such group is retired, the resultant vacancy may not be filled during the first year of the administration of the act. This second reason has peculiar application to the proposal to extend the retirement act to include laborers, because the provision of the act that vacancies resulting from retirement may be filled by promotion has little, if any, practical application to laborers, and retirement during the first year of the Act would, consequently, mean the loss to a department of one position for every laborer retired.

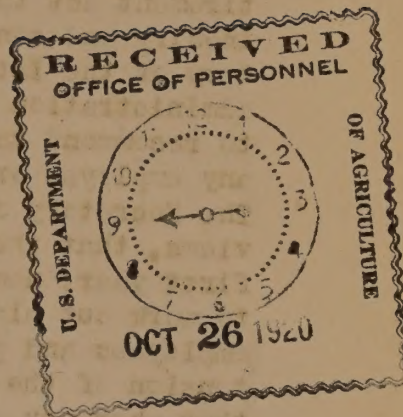
By direction of the Commission:)

Very respectfully,

MARTIN A. MORRISON

President.

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
U.S. DEPARTMENT
OCT 26 1950



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

File copy

November 30, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 65.

Amendment of Civil Service Rule IX, Regarding Reinstatement of Veterans.

Under date of November 13, 1920, the President amended rule IX of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations so as to provide that veterans of the war with Germany and former wars may all have the same eligibility for reinstatement. The order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Civil service rule IX is hereby amended in the following particulars:

After the words "may be reinstated" in the introductory clause of section 1, add the words "upon certificate of the Commission." The present rule does not clearly indicate that certificates are necessary for the reinstatement of veterans.

In clause (b) of the same section strike out the word "heretofore" and insert the words "prior to July 18, 1918"; and strike out the words "hereafter separated" and insert the words "separated on or after July 18, 1918". This amendment recites the date of the Executive order enlarging the term of eligibility as to veterans of the war with Germany.

To clause (c) of the same section add the following sentences: "After expiration of the five-year eligibility period such person may be reinstated only in the department or independent establishment from which he had been separated within the preceding five years. Any person with similar military service who was appointed subsequently thereto and who has been separated may be reinstated within five years in the department or independent establishment from which separated."

As amended the clauses will read as follows:

1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position or from a position which he entered by transfer or

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
McA-83c

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 28, 1920.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The Commission has the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an Executive Order amending Civil Service Rule IX, so as to provide that veterans of the war with Germany and former war may all have the same period of eligibility for reinstatement.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

Walter A. Harrison

President.



EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Civil service rule IX is hereby amended in the following particulars:

After the words "may be reinstated" in the introductory clause of section 1, add the words "upon certificate of the Commission." The present rule does not clearly indicate that certificates are necessary for the reinstatement of veterans.

In clause (b) of the same section strike out the word "heretofore" and insert the words "prior to July 18, 1918"; and strike out the words "hereafter separated" and insert the words "separated on or after July 18, 1918". This amendment recites the date of the Executive order enlarging the term of eligibility as to veterans of the War with Germany.

To clause (c) of the same section add the following sentences: "After expiration of the five-year eligibility period such person may be reinstated only in the department or independent establishment from which he had been separated within the preceding five years. Any person with similar military service who was appointed subsequently thereto and who has been separated may be reinstated within five years in the department or independent establishment from which separated."

As amended the clauses will read as follows:

1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position or from a position which he entered by transfer or promotion from a competitive position or to accept another appointment in the executive civil service may be reinstated upon certificate of the Commission subject to the following limitations:

* * * * *

(b) A person honorably released from the active military or naval service of the United States after service in the Civil War or the War with Spain, or his widow, or an Army nurse, of either war, separated prior to July 18, 1918, from the competitive classified service, may be reinstated in the department or independent establishment from which separated without time limit. If separated on or after July 18, 1918, reinstatement may be made within five years from the date of separation.

(c) A soldier, sailor, marine, or Army nurse of the War with Germany formerly in the competitive classified service may be reinstated in any part of the competitive classified service within five years from the date of honorable cessation of active military service if he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which his reinstatement is sought. After expiration of the five-year eligibility period such person may be reinstated only in the department or independent establishment from which he had been separated within the preceding five years. Any person with similar military service who was appointed subsequently thereto and who had been separated may be reinstated within five years in the department or independent establishment from which separated. //

Woodrow Wilson

THE WHITE HOUSE,

13 November, 1920.

